



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-151  
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7 August 1995

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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### CONTENTS

7 August 1995

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

Officials Urge Dismantling of Radio Rutomorangiro [*Bujumbura Radio*] ..... 1

##### Cameroon

Troops Stop Secession Group From Entering Mamfe [*London International*] ..... 1

##### Chad

Official on Oueddei's Decision To Join Rebels [*Paris International*] ..... 1

##### Uganda

Museveni Interview on 'African' Democracy [*Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 2 Aug*] ..... 2

##### Zaire

Opposition To Launch 'Hard Actions' Against Kengo [*Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD 3 Aug*] ..... 4

BBC Correspondent on Protest, Murders [*London International*] ..... 4

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Kenya

Foreign Press, BBC in 'International Conspiracy' [*Nairobi TV*] ..... 6

Africans Urged To Seek Other Donors [*KNA*] ..... 6

LRA, Oris Rebels Invade Padibe, Kill 10 [*THE NEW VISION 2 Aug*] ..... 6

##### Tanzania

U.S. Embassy Reports Release of Kidnapped Americans [*Dar es Salaam Radio*] ..... 7

Commander Gives Details on Kidnapping [*Dar es Salaam Radio*] ..... 7

President Officially Dissolves Parliament [*Dar es Salaam Radio*] ..... 7

Housing Bank Closes; Liquidation Pending [*Dar es Salaam Radio*] ..... 7

##### Uganda

Court Releases 2 Burundians in Assassination Case [*THE NEW VISION 2 Aug*] ..... 7

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Muslims Burn U.S. Flags in Anti-Serb Protest [*Johannesburg Radio*] ..... 9

Group Issues Memorandum to Consulate [*SAPA*] ..... 9

Castro Visit May Be Postponed Until After Gore's [*BEELD 3 Aug*] ..... 9

Communist Party Criticizes U.S. on Cuba Issues [*RAPPORT 6 Aug*] ..... 10

RSA Sends First Ambassador to Iran Since 1979 [*Johannesburg Radio*] ..... 10

ANC Negotiators' Latest Constitutional Proposals .....	11
ANC Seeks Majority Rule After 1999 [SATURDAY STAR 5 Aug] .....	11
ANC Proposes No Mandate for Unity [NEW NATION 4 Aug] .....	11
NP, IFP Respond to ANC Proposals [SATURDAY STAR 5 Aug] .....	12
IFP Gauteng Leader Supports Ruling [SAPA] .....	12
Court Rules on Johannesburg Border Demarcation [SAPA] .....	12
ANC Says Ruling 'Victory for Democracy' [SAPA] .....	13
DP 'Dismayed' by Demarcation Decision [SAPA] .....	13
ANC's 'Power' Mission in Local Elections [RAPPORT 6 Aug] .....	14
Freedom Front Rejects Volkstaat Proposal [RAPPORT 6 Aug] .....	14
Mandela Appoints Group To Check Land Corruption [Johannesburg Radio] .....	15
Official Urges Arrest of De Klerk for 'Atrocities' [SAPA] .....	15
Mercenaries Changing Civil War in Sierra Leone [MAIL & GUARDIAN 10 Aug] .....	15
Police Operation Nets 978 Illegal Immigrants [SAPA] .....	16
Police Said Facing 'Worst Crisis in Decades' [RAPPORT 6 Aug] .....	16
South African Press Review for 4 Aug [SOWETAN 4 Aug, etc.] .....	17
South African Press Review for 6 Aug [SUNDAY TIMES 6 Aug, etc.] .....	17
South African Press Review for 7 Aug [SOWETAN 7 Aug, etc.] .....	18

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

FAA Reports 18 UNITA Attacks on Lunda Norte [Luanda Radio] .....	19
UNITA Reportedly Occupies Area [Luanda TV] .....	19
UN's Beye on Conditions for Confining UNITA Troops [Luanda TV] .....	19
UNITA Head: Incidents Endangering Peace Process [Luanda Radio] .....	20
UNITA: Savimbi Still Assassination Target [Lisbon Radio] .....	20
Friendship Association Established With PRC [Luanda TV] .....	20
Zaire's Ebola Virus Under Control; Border Reopened [Luanda TV] .....	21

### Lesotho

Government Meets To Discuss Border Problems [Maseru Radio] .....	21
--	----

### Mozambique

EU Urges Local Election Postponement to 1997 [Maputo Radio] .....	21
Official Denies Niassa Land Sold to Foreigners [Maputo Radio] .....	22

### Zambia

UNIP Leader Kaunda Arrested for Addressing Rally [Lusaka Radio] .....	22
Donor Funds Reduction Threatens Currency Market [Harare Radio] .....	22

## WEST AFRICA

### Cote d'Ivoire

Ouattara Calls For Electoral Code Amendment [Libreville Radio] .....	23
--	----

### Niger

Hama Holds Cabinet Meeting Without President [Libreville Radio] .....	23
President Ousmane: Meeting 'Null and Void' [AFP] .....	23

### Nigeria

Special Military Tribunal Ends Sitting [ <i>Libreville Radio</i> ] .....	24
MOSPO Tribal Group Reports Arrest of 4 Members [ <i>AFP</i> ] .....	24

**Sierra Leone**

RUF Reports Killing 20 South African Mercenaries [ <i>AFP</i> ] .....	25
Government: RUF Combat Claims 'Bogus' [ <i>London International</i> ] .....	25
Government Forces Capture 'Big' Rebel Base [ <i>London International</i> ] .....	26
RUF War Council Official on Activities, Peace [ <i>London International</i> ] .....	26



## Burundi

### Officials Urge Dismantling of Radio Rutomorangingo

EA0508160095 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 4 Aug 95

[All sentences as heard]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The commander of the Western Military Region, Colonel (Jerare Cijayo), met the three key governors of the provinces of Cibitoke, Bubanza, and rural Bujumbura as well as senior officers and administration officials of the three provinces to discuss the security situation in the area.

In a communique issued today, participants in the meeting expressed concern about the lack of collaboration between the local administration officials and the security forces in the field. Participants recommended a rapid exchange and transmission of information to security officials to ban a competitive and individualist management of information.

The governors of province called for an improvement in coordination of police services at the provincial level, and that the fund devoted to the search for information be efficiently used. They also agreed to fight strongly against the war leaders who would like the insecurity to continue in the country.

Participants in the meeting appealed to the government to do every possible to dismantle the so-called Voice of Democracy [Clandestine Radio Rutomorangingo] pirate radio which is preaching hatred and division like the former Rwandan RTLM [Radio Television Mille Collines] radio.

Participants commended, however, the good collaboration between the security forces and people in the communes of Rugombo and Mugina in the province of Cibitoke, and [suggested] that it be an example for other areas.

Turning to the other points of discussion, participants in the meeting agreed to ensure a good training for holiday-making students, the sale of coffee, and the distribution of passes to travelers in the country.

## Cameroon

### Troops Stop Secession Group From Entering Mamfe

AB0408200195 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 4 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Southern Cameroon National Council, SCNC, which is advocating secession for

the Anglophone provinces of northwest and southwest Cameroon, has been busy touring the region, reporting on its recent trip to the United Nations. The call for secession has been mounting, as President Paul Biya's government has ignored appeals for more autonomy for the Anglophone region. The SCNC delegates have been given a rapturous welcome on the tour, but as they approached the town of Mamfe it all came to a sudden halt, and there they are stuck, as Victor Epie Ngome reports in this telex from Douala:

Mamfe was to be the final lap of what has been described as a very successful tour by the SCNC delegation, but yesterday morning they found the road blocked by about 50 armed troops around 5 miles from Mamfe. According to a source at the Mamfe Divisional Office, the troops were sent to (Okayong) following instructions from the provisional governor [as heard], Ashu Oben, to stop the delegation entering Mamfe. A similar attempt to stop them entering Kumbe failed last week, when the local population marched to the scene in their thousands and forced the troops to remove the roadblocks. To preempt a repeat of the mob drive, the authorities are said to have marched a further 2,000 troops into Mamfe as backup.

The delegation, which includes SCNC Chairman Sam Ekontang Elad, Dr. Simon Munzu, Mola Njoli Tumbe, and Magistrate N.T. Mbu, refused to retreat. They spent all day and all night on the spot. On the line from (Okayong), Mola Njoli Tumbe told me that the troops did not even allow him access to a house where he could use a toilet. He said that: They told me to go and relieve myself in the bushes, something I have not done for over 40 years.

In all, about 40 SCNC members are still in (Okayong), including a support contingent that came in from Bamenda. I am told that women from Mamfe were manhandled by troops, when they demonstrated naked against the refusal to let the SCNC delegation enter the town. This morning, the delegation was given an ultimatum to leave Mamfe by 11 o'clock or be flushed out, but when I phoned Mamfe at around noon they were still there, and no troop movements had been reported. A source told me that local administrative and military authorities were holding an emergency meeting on how to deal with the SCNC defiance.

## Chad

### Official on Oueddei's Decision To Join Rebels

LD0508161395 Paris Radio France International  
in French 1230 GMT 5 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Chadian Government has reacted angrily to the decision by former presi-

dent Goukouni Oueddei to join the armed rebellion in the bush. Last Monday [31 July] Goukouni Oueddei told Radio France that he was forming an alliance with the southern rebellion led by Laoukéin Barde. President Idriss Deby clearly disapproves, as government spokesman Youssouf Mboudou Mbami, has reacted in unambiguous terms:

[Begin Mbami recording] The government is not surprised by Goukouni's statement, in view of the inconsistency that he has always shown. Goukouni has in the past declared that he was abandoning the military option and wanted to proceed toward a peaceful, negotiated solution. Today, the same man declares that he would rather take up arms. I, for one, think he has always been inconsistent, so this declaration does not come as a surprise. In any event, the government has (?said) that national reconciliation is the top priority, so this latest statement is not going to make us abandon our determination that Chadians should be able to work together and find a solution to their problems once and for all. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Uganda

#### Museveni Interview on 'African' Democracy

BR0408150595 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD  
in Dutch 2 Aug 95 p 4

[Report on interview with President Yoweri Museveni by Koert Lindijer, in Kasese on 2 August: "'Multi-Party System Leads in Africa to Division and Dictatorship' — Ugandan President Museveni Wants 'African' Democracy"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Kasese, 2 Aug — [passage omitted] In 1986 Museveni made African history when he took the capital Kampala with his Army of National Resistance (NRA). Never before had a black African regime been brought down by a guerilla movement.

Since then Uganda has been unprecedentedly stable and has known continual economic growth of between five and 10 percent on an annual basis. Museveni succeeded in bringing an end to the madness in his country, which under Presidents Amin and Obote was known as the slaughterhouse of Africa. In other East African countries Museveni is controversial in official circles for his high-handed character and his alleged support for opposition movements in Sudan, Zaire, Kenya, and the former Tutsi rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).

Museveni belongs to a younger generation of African leaders which is developing new ideas for their continent. There is no place in Black Africa for multi-party democracy yet, according to Museveni. His NRA introduced the so-called no-party system. In Uganda there is full freedom to develop political activities, as long as

they do not take place under the banner of a political party. People's committees in the villages and regions give the "man in the street" a say. A majority in the Legislative Assembly, elected in general elections, recently voted for this no-party system, which will now be included in the new constitution. Within five years the Ugandan people will be able to pronounce upon the system in a referendum.

[Lindijer] In the last few years countries everywhere in Africa have opted for a multi-party system. So how have you succeeded in convincing Ugandans of the benefits of the no-party system?

[Museveni] In Uganda the people really do have a say. In other countries there was only Western pressure (for multi-party systems, ed.), which was immediately used by a few small local groups, which consist of people who themselves were educated in the West. Most inhabitants have no say at all, the political system was prescribed to them. In Uganda on the other hand, a revolution took place. Its leaders are not orientated toward the West. We are not puppets of the West, we have developed intellectually in our own way. For that reason the import of ideas has not happened as quickly in Uganda as in other countries.

[Lindijer] How did you come to your ideas about the no-party system?

[Museveni] In Uganda we had a multi-party system between 1956 and 1966, and between 1981 and 1985. In both cases it led to a disaster, the parties contributed to the destruction of this country because they were formed on the basis of religion and ethnic origin. But the question also has a philosophical side. The Westerners know that, but they make superficial analyses only. In the West political parties did not appear from thin air, they emerged from society. In the Middle Ages there were no political parties, there was a feudal system. The middle classes and later the merchants developed liberal ideas like the freedom to exercise economic activities and freedom to express an opinion. But here in Uganda there is scarcely a middle class. How can you introduce the ideas of a middle class if that class is not there itself? For that reason in practice liberal ideas and tolerance lead to intolerance and division.

[Lindijer] Is the no-party system an example for the rest of Africa?

[Museveni] Yes, I see similarities between Uganda and many other countries. South Africa is perhaps an exception. Senegal too because the French were there for three hundred years. Zambia is perhaps another exception. In South Africa most of the population lives

in cities. Urbanization influences political views. In Uganda only 8 percent of people live in towns.

[Lindijer] In the Legislative Assembly 68 of the 269 representatives present voted against the no-party system. Does that lack of unanimity not undermine the credibility of the new constitution?

[Museveni] Those who voted against it are trying to introduce many things at the same time. Here we have lived under tribal chiefs, feudalism, and then colonialism. These systems are not known for their democratic character. We are now starting to teach people about the power of the people, we say that power does not come from God via the tribal chief, and also not via the white race. Let us first work on giving power to the people with the right to vote.

Limits must also be placed on the majority, if it is based on ethnic kinship. If the elections take place on a tribal basis, it means that you permanently deprive a minority group of their rights. But let Ugandans come to this conclusion themselves as they develop in their democratic evolution.

[Lindijer] The West demanded the introduction of a multi-party system in most African countries. In Uganda the Western donor countries are not objecting to your political order. Only the U.S. ambassador in Kampala said recently that the system was not truly democratic. Has he not understood you properly?

[Museveni] That is his problem.

[Lindijer] Are you angry with him?

[Museveni] That is their style. Western countries have been causing many problems in the Third World for a long time now. First the slave trade, then colonialism, and now they are appointing themselves as the spokesmen of freedom. If Ugandans really want a multi-party system then I would accept it, even though I have objections.

[Lindijer] You have restored various of the traditional kingdoms in Uganda. Are you not running a danger that these tribal monarchies will become militant? Already calls are being made within the Bagandas, to whom you gave back their own kingdom, for even more autonomy.

[Museveni] Developments will overtake them. Now we still have an economy which is based on pure survival. In this way an artificial tribal identity can come into existence in a region if the inhabitants succeed in producing their own food. If a full money economy develops, then a farmer here in Kasese will not sell his products to his neighbor, but take them to far-off Kampala. That process will completely bury tribal structures, people will discover their real interests.

[Lindijer] You accuse the fundamentalist regime in Sudan of helping rebels in northern Uganda. Does Islamic fundamentalism form a threat?

[Museveni] It will become a threat if nothing is done about it. Then it could become a big problem.

[Lindijer] What is being done about it?

[Museveni] The southern Sudanese have been fighting against the Khartoum regime for a long time. We refuse to allow ourselves to be intimidated by the Sudanese regime, although we do not support the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA). If the OAU [Organization of African Unity] had taken a position, as it did at the time with South Africa, then we would have supported the SPLA. Because they are fighting for a just cause, they are fighting for freedom.

[Lindijer] Why do you not raise the question of Sudan in the OAU?

[Museveni] Some people see the Sudanese problem as an internal problem. The whites in South Africa also said that the oppression of the blacks was an internal matter.

[Lindijer] What must happen to make you decide to fully support the SPLA?

[Museveni] In 1963 the OAU decided that all possible support must be given to anti-colonial movements. That is not the case with the oppressed Africans in Sudan. On the one hand we know that the South Sudanese are right, on the other hand we want to respect OAU tradition.

[Lindijer] Why not? At the time you yourself complained that the OAU did nothing about the oppression in Uganda under Amin and Obote.

[Museveni] If Uganda were to make such a decision unilaterally, then perhaps we would be accused of having ulterior motives, and that would lead to confusion.

[Lindijer] But you did give unilateral support to the RPF in Rwanda?

[Museveni] We have never said that. Who told you that?

[Lindijer] But it is generally known that RPF soldiers were located in Uganda, that they exercised here, and that the NRA supported them.

[Museveni] They practised here under a cover. There was a civil war in Uganda then and they joined our struggle. In this way they gained experience which they used later in their own country to fight for freedom.

[Lindijer] Are you in favor of setting up an African peacekeeping force, as was discussed at an OAU summit recently?



[Museveni] A peacekeeping force of that kind is not feasible. Because fighting is not just anything, it is a serious question. To fight you have to be fully committed to the cause, you cannot fight for a cause which is not your own. I would prefer to give local people the power to defend themselves, rather than have someone else come to fight for them.

[Lindijer] How is that possible in Burundi for example?

[Museveni] In Burundi elections have taken place where two parties formed on a tribal basis participated. For that reason they should now share power. In Burundi the majority is not a political one, but an ethnic one.

[Lindijer] Are you in favor of sending a peacekeeping force to Burundi if things get completely out of hand there?

[Museveni] I support sending a peacekeeping force temporarily to help introduce a power-sharing formula. The reasons for the intervention would have to be very clear and discussed in advance at a conference. If an intervention force goes to Burundi just to interfere in the internal politics, then the intervention will fail. That happened in Somalia. They went to Somalia and said: General Aideed is a bad boy, the other boys are good. Who gives them the mandate to decide that? If power is shared in Burundi and the army is reformed, then the problem will be solved.

But you know, some people who talk about an intervention have their own motives. Like former colonial powers such as the French, who say that Africans are not succeeding in settling their own matters. A similar train of thought was behind the intervention in Somalia, but the Somalis delivered a hard blow.

[Lindijer] But in Burundi extremists are determining the developments. All your proposals have been tried out long ago.

[Museveni] The Burundians are not serious. They all have secret agendas. Some hope for a foreign intervention, others for a coup. We are proposing a regional conference to analyze the problems and achieve joint objectives. That must not take place during the intervention. Then you would be manipulated by local factions, and by their international patrons. And that is very, very dangerous.

[Lindijer] When will you organize a regional conference of that kind about Burundi?

[Museveni] I cannot do that myself. It is said that I have a preference for a certain group in Burundi. I cannot do it. Perhaps Tanzania.

## Zaire

### Opposition To Launch 'Hard Actions' Against Kengo

BR0408144595 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 3 Aug 95 p 5

[Report by Rik De Gendt: "Opposition Announcing Actions Against Kengo"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Brussels — Various groups within the Zairian opposition feel cheated after the recent reshuffle of the Kengo government. Their talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko's representatives were abortive. Frederic Kibassa-Maliba, chairman of the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies [USORAL], wants to launch hard actions from today onward. He also calls on the Zairians abroad to show solidarity. [passage omitted]

He asks them to disregard all of Kengo's actions and decisions, because his government "is resigning and unconstitutional, and can no longer bind Zaire, either politically, or legally."

In addition, the entire Zairian population must resist any "interferences and recolonization attempts by Western powers, especially by France."

### Meeting

Next Sunday, USORAL will organize a meeting in order to join forces against the government. This meeting should be the starting signal for an August campaign against Kengo. Kibassa-Maliba emphasizes that all actions will proceed peacefully and within the limits of the law.

In the meantime, Kengo is faced with an initial crisis within his own government.

Vincent de Paul Lunda Bululu, prime minister at the time the democratization process was initiated in 1990 and foreign minister in the previous government, feels discarded and humiliated because he must now trade in this position for the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. He reportedly intends to refuse his new appointment.

### BBC Correspondent on Protest, Murders

AB0708092195 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zaire's radical opposition, calling an anti-government rally in Kinshasa today has demanded amongst other things the resignation of



the prime minister. Thousands of opposition supporters converged on a park in the center of the city, a week after 10 people were killed in an earlier protest march. Our correspondent Mathew Tostevin followed today's protest in Kinshasa. Alex Martin asked what he had seen.

[Begin recording] [Tostevin] The Army sat there with much calm than it was last week. The people who support the more moderate radical opposition of Etienne Tshisekedi generally tend to be office workers, students, and so forth, rather the unemployed who support the Lumumbists. They've been told beforehand that they weren't to commit any violent acts, and the security forces themselves, who were there in some numbers, have been instructed that they should be careful as well. So there were no unpleasant incidents today.

[Martin] It is, of course, only a week since at least 10 people were killed, were the police hassling anyone?

[Tostevin] No, the police were very well-behaved. They stood back from the various security forces. They didn't actually come into the park where the meeting was being held. They just stood around outside and directed traffic and so forth, and made sure things didn't get out of hand.

[Martin] Is it true that there were many thousands there. I mean, is it a representative number?

[Tostevin] The estimate I would say is about 5,000, possible a few more than that, which is a lot of people. The radical opposition do have a lot of support, but if you compare that to a meeting last January when radical opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi spoke, it's only about half the number of the people who turned out then.

[Martin] What was the opposition calling for exactly?

[Tostevin] What they are calling for is more protests against the government, and particularly against foreign interference. They say that foreign countries, especially France, have been backing Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, who they say is illegal, must go, and be replaced by their leader Etienne Tshisekedi.

[Martin] If they are determined to see Kengo wa Dondo go, they must be crossed with the news that

the government announced on Friday [4 August] that the IMF had actually renewed aid to Zaire principally because of Kengo wa Dondo.

[Tostevin] There was no actual mention of that today. There was small mention of the IMF and the World Bank in what Mr. Tshisekedi said, and he said that they've been operating in the country for the last 30 years and the country was still such a mess, that foreigners haven't really been able to help it at all.

[Martin] So Tshisekedi is outrightly opposed to having anything to do with the IMF?

[Tostevin] I don't think he is actually opposed to having anything to do with them. He was saying that they are willing to speak to foreigners, but only when he himself has been declared prime minister.

[Martin] What sort of weight does a rally like this hold at the moment?

[Tostevin] Well, in terms of being a declaration of the amount of support that he has for the further actions which they say they are going to carry out in forthcoming days and weeks, it's just suggesting that possibly there isn't as much as he used to have in the past, but it's still a fairly high level of support.

[Martin] Now, there is some news coming through about six Italian tourists that have been murdered. What do you know about this?

[Tostevin] There are some reports that some priests have been killed in the Virunga Park in the east of Zaire. We don't really know a great deal about it yet. The suggestion is that they were killed by poachers, and there is certainly a lot of poaching in that area.

[Martin] That is not far from Goma?

[Tostevin] No. Part of the security problem has been brought on by the presence of so many refugees in the area. They are accused of having brought in both guns and soldiers, and generally having brought decreased security there. [end recording]

**Kenya****Foreign Press, BBC in 'International Conspiracy'**

*EA0408190595 Nairobi KTN Television Network  
in English 1600 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government today told the British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC, to go ahead and withdraw its service to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation [KBC]. If anything, the minister for information and broadcasting, Johnstone Makau, said the initial agreement between the two broadcasting corporation stations expired on 17th of last month, and KBC is under no obligation to renew the contract. Makau was addressing a press conference he convened to react to threats by the BBC accusing the local national station of censoring the BBC World News aired at 10 pm.

[Begin Makau recording] We see BBC and the campaigns that are going on in British papers about BBC news items and KBC as a continuation of what we have seen in the statements of Baroness Chalker when she passed through here. This is, I say, an international conspiracy being orchestrated by the international press — print media — which was really always out to do that. Now BBC has jumped into this bandwagon, and we are not going to be forced into a renewal of that agreement, and we are not going to accept any intimidation by BBC. [end recording]

**Africans Urged To Seek Other Donors**

*EA0708125395 Nairobi KNA in English  
1019 GMT 7 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kisii, 7 Aug (KNA) — An assistant minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr. Hezron Manduku, has criticized Kenya's donors for subjecting the country to uncalled for criticism over her human rights record and told the British broadcasting corporation, BBC, to stop its malicious and unbalanced broadcasts on the country.

Dr. Manduku said that countries like Britain had found themselves in financial crisis, rendering them unable to give aid to other countries, but were, however, unable to accept this inability and were therefore trying to find scapegoats in nonexistent mistakes as reasons for not honoring their pledges for aid.

He advised African countries to seek solutions to their financial problems and stop relying on western countries for donations that were not forthcoming and assist their people to invest heavily so that they become self-reliant to help minimize foreign aid dependency.

The assistant minister was speaking yesterday [6 August] at Hema Secondary School in his Nyaribari Masaba constituency during a funds drive in aid of the

new school which he helped start last year. [passage omitted]

**LRA, Oris Rebels Invade Padibe, Kill 10**

*EA0408174595 Kampala THE NEW VISION  
in English 2 Aug 95 p 1-2*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Heavily armed rebels of the combined forces of Joseph Kony's Lord Resistance Army [LRA] and the West Nile Bank Front of Juma Oris last week invaded Padibe in Kitgum District, killing 10 people. Several others, mainly home guards were injured and over 20 abducted during the attack last Friday [28 July], survivors have said.

The rebels came through Lela-Bul, Parapono in Lamwo County, 22 km north of Kitgum Town. The rebels allegedly wore Sudanese Army uniforms and others similar to that of the NRA [National Resistance Army]. The rebels bombed Padibe County headquarters, looted shops, homes and burnt several homesteads. [passage omitted]

Survivors said rebels left behind leaflets saying the LRA had allied with Colonel Juma Oris, a former commander in former dictator Idi Amin's army, to oust President Yoweri Museveni.

Dozens of wounded, many women and children, were being treated at a government hospital in the northern town of Kitgum.

The government Army has reinforced in the north since a rebel attack on Atiak in April killed over 200.

Last Saturday [29 July], heavily-armed NRA soldiers, local defense unit personnel (LDUS) and Home Guards in pursuit of the rebels advanced toward padibe trading center. They recovered ammunition that included two RPG heads with writing in Arabic and Chinese, six empty magazines with six rounds of live ammunition, old green Sudanese Army uniforms and several black "tanga" shoes.

Several people in and around Padibe who had taken refuge to other neighboring areas moved to Kitgum Town.

The rebels bombed several shops and homes using mortars and rocket propelled grenades (RPGs). They also grabbed animals, chickens, food and other items. All doors and windows of Padibe Catholic mission were shattered by the rebels.

## Tanzania

### U.S. Embassy Reports Release of Kidnapped Americans

EA0608131995 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam says the five American citizens who were hijacked by four armed men in Mikumi National Park yesterday have been rescued unharmed.

A statement released today says they were drugged and dumped in the bush by their captors. It said the stolen vehicle has also been recovered some few kilometres from the scene of the incident, apparently after being involved in an accident.

The statement adds that one of the gunmen was found dead in the stolen car. It said investigations are under way regarding the incident.

### Commander Gives Details on Kidnapping

EA0708114195 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0700 GMT 7 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The police commander, Morogoro Region, Ndugu Rogers Nkata, has given further details on the recent abduction of five foreigners. He said the victims, who were Americans, were abducted by gangsters at Mkata on the Morogoro- Iringa Highway, 50 km from the Mikumi National Reserve. He named them as Mr. David Moreland, the driver of the Nissan Patrol, registration number TZA 9063, Mrs. Millie Moreland, Mr. William Harrington, Mrs. Sandy Harrington and the two children, Christine Harrington and John (Girrin).

Ndugu Nkata said the victims were travelling from Dar es Salaam to Iringa and had stopped briefly to stretch their legs. He said that a Peugeot 504 number TZF 5353, carrying the armed bandits, suddenly stopped in front of the vehicle of the five victims. He said one of the gangsters, who was brandishing a sub-machine-gun got out and ordered them to lie under the seat of their vehicle. By this time Mr. Moreland had already left the vehicle to relieve himself. The police commander said that the gangsters then ordered the driver of the vehicle to head toward Mpwapwa, where Mr. Williams was abandoned without any help until he managed to get a ride to the Morogoro police station.

Further reports say the Americans were found safe following a radio call they made to the Baptist mission in Ininga, which sent an aircraft in collaboration with the police.

The police commander said the vehicle carrying the bandits was involved in an accident at the Mpwapwa-

Morogoro fork at (Mbande) village. One of them, identified as Isa Amir, was found dead in the vehicle together with a sub-machine gun.

Ndugu Nkata has called on the public in the area where the incident occurred to report to the police should they come across any injured person.

### President Officially Dissolves Parliament

EA0408123595 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dar es Salaam — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has officially dissolved the parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania today in accordance with the law. A statement from state house said that president Mwinyi had already signed a special document dissolving parliament which was published in the official gazette today. Last Friday [28 July] the official gazette gave one-week notice of the dissolution of parliament. [general elections are scheduled for October]

### Housing Bank Closes; Liquidation Pending

EA0508161595 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0700 GMT 5 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Tanzania Housing Bank has been closed down with effect from yesterday with the aim of liquidating it. A statement issued by the Central Bank of Tanzania said the board of directors of the housing bank has resolved to close down the bank as a result of a financial crisis facing the bank. The statement said all customers of the bank will be served at a number of selected branches of the National Commercial Bank and the CRDB [Cooperative and Rural Development Bank] as of 14 August. [passage omitted]

## Uganda

### Court Releases 2 Burundians in Assassination Case

EA0408144595 *Kampala THE NEW VISION in English 2 (rpt 2) Aug 95 p 9*

[Report by Hillary Nsambu: "2 More Burundi Soldiers Released]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The high court in Kampala on Monday [31 July] set free two more Burundi army officers who have been in detention at Makindye military police barracks for allegedly being involved in the assassination of their country's president [Melchior Ndadayi] last year.

They are captains Francis Xavier Nintunze and Athanase Barayandema, both in their early thirties.



They have been in detention since November last year. They were arrested in Kampala by the Uganda security personnel.

The two bring the number of Burundian army officers so far released from the military detention to four. Five suspects are remaining in custody.

The first suspect to be released was Major Bernard Busokoza, on 29th May followed by Rene Buchumi. Buchumi was released on 21st July. [passage omitted]

The officers who were brought to the high court under heavy military police escort, looked healthy and smart.



**Muslims Burn U.S. Flags in Anti-Serb Protest**

*MB0408165295 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network  
in English 1600 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Muslim protesters in Durban have burned and trampled two U.S. flags and a poster bearing the image of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. The city called for action to stop the atrocities being committed against Bosnian Muslims by the Serb forces. The memorandum said there was no justification for the intention of the Western powers to withdraw forces from Bosnia if the arms embargo was lifted.

**Group Issues Memorandum to Consulate**

*MB0408192395 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1859 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban Aug 4 SAPA — Thousands of Muslims on Friday marched to the United States Consulate in Durban to protest against "ethnic cleansing" of Bosnian Muslims by their enemies in the former Yugoslavia.

At least 5,000 marchers arrived at the heavily guarded consulate, where they presented a memorandum to a consular official. A large police contingent kept a close watch on the situation, but no violence was reported. The crowd waved placards, burnt a number of U.S. flags and hurled abuse at consular and security officials.

The memorandum demanded the immediate lifting of a U.S. arms embargo currently restricting the Bosnian Muslims, the rejection of diplomacy in resolving the Bosnian crisis, and more humanitarian aid to Muslim victims. "For the past four years the United Nations and the European Community and the United States of America have pursued a sterile policy of diplomacy in order to resolve the conflict in the Balkans, whilst inhabitants of Bosnia and Croatia were being murdered, raped, robbed, pillaged and driven out of their villages and homes by the Serbs in pursuit of their vile policy of 'ethnic cleansing'," the memorandum said.

**Castro Visit May Be Postponed Until After Gore's**

*MB0408190695 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
3 Aug 95 p 9*

[Report by Arrie Rossouw]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Though it would not generate sufficient disapproval to swing U.S. public opinion against South Africa, it is beginning to look more and more likely that President Fidel Castro's visit to South Africa may have to be postponed.

Opinion-makers to whom BEELD spoke are not saying that a Castro visit or closer cooperation between South

Africa and Cuba will discourage U.S. businessmen from investing or conducting trade with the country since they are also keen to do business with Cuba.

The biggest risk that South Africa would be taking is that a Republican-controlled Congress might limit the transfer of militarily sensitive high-level technology to South Africa. It also could influence the continuation of government resource programs to South Africa; but the chances are slim that it would have any bearing on assistance to private enterprises in South Africa. [passage omitted]

South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Franklin Sonn, says he understands the concerns of Congress member Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, chairperson of the Africa subcommittee in the House of Representatives, and other prominent Republicans. This concern over President Castro's proposed visit was explained in a letter sent to him recently. He can, however, make the assurance that South Africa's and America's objectives on the broadening of democracy are the same, he said.

In South African diplomatic circles, it is being pointed out that there are already many examples of the positive influence exerted by President Nelson Mandela as regards different international flash points where he has promoted negotiations and aided the democratic process.

Moreover, South Africa's national interests are enjoying priority, but at times do conflict with the United States' or some of its other trade partners. There is, however, concern in Washington diplomatic circles that the Cuba/Castro issue could overshadow increased U.S.-South African cooperation if it is not handled properly.

An aspect of the proposed Castro visit, which has had little attention thus far, is the political chess game between Cuba and the United States in which South Africa is becoming a pawn.

In the Senate, conservative Republicans are in the process of pushing through a draft bill that, as Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms puts it, ensures President Castro's fall, "vertically or horizontally." "He must and will leave Cuba," the senator said earlier this year. [passage omitted]

According to observers, President Castro's visit to South Africa at the end of August or early September must be regarded in the light of this game between him and his neighbor. He is apparently hoping to get extensive international publicity through a visit to President Mandela, and to rub the Americans' noses in it.

Such a visit could be a big embarrassment to Vice President Al Gore. He is due to visit South Africa

in the second week of October as co-chairman to the Commission of Cooperation between the two countries, and this might be completely overshadowed by a Castro visit.

The initial scheduling of the Castro visit would have meant that it was to take place shortly before the historic visit to South Africa by Pope John Paul II in mid-September. To embarrass Vice President Gore is bad enough, but to "honor" the pope with President Castro's presence is unthinkable.

In the light of this, Sonn's visit to South Africa this week has suddenly increased in meaning. He probably will request that the Castro visit be postponed to November at the earliest.

It seems that it would be in South Africa's "national interest" if President Mandela's diary was "too full" for at least the next three months, and President Castro should be informed accordingly.

#### **Communist Party Criticizes U.S. on Cuba Issues**

*MB0608183495 Johannesburg RAPPORT  
in Afrikaans 6 Aug 95 p 6*

[Report by Z.B. du Toit]

[FBIS Translated Text] American investors could think twice before investing in South Africa because of the country's friendship ties with Communist Cuba. This warning was issued late this week by authoritative sources in the U.S. Congress following a small storm of protest over an invitation to the Cuban leader, President Fidel Castro, to visit South Africa soon. According to the Cuban Embassy in Pretoria, Castro is definitely coming. The invitation has resulted in the further cooling off of ties between South Africa and the U.S. It has already reached an unexpected low point.

The causes of this are, amongst other things, a court case by the American Department of Foreign Affairs against Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] and the refusal by South African companies to stop using American trade marks like that of the hamburger king, McDonalds.

Friends of Cuba in South Africa were up in arms this week over an emotional letter written by Republican members of Congress to the South African ambassador in Washington, Mr. Franklin Sonn. The letter raises objections to South Africa's ties with Cuba and also the invitation issued to President Castro.

"The sort of bullying America is guilty of must be criticized," says Mr. Jeremy Cronin, a member of the South African Communist Party's Central Committee and chairman of the South Africa-Cuba Friendship

Association. "It's rubbish to suggest that establishing diplomatic ties should be regarded as a declaration of love. South Africa should establish ties with as many countries as possible, even countries with unacceptable political systems like Indonesia or Morocco. Why doesn't America also ask Britain or France to cut off ties with Cuba?" asks an upset Mr. Cronin.

He adds that South Africa is indebted to Cuba for the positive role it played in the country's transitional process.

"America is playing a self-indulgent role in Cuba," says Mr. Cronin. "It insists on democratization but imposes sanctions that hinder development."

Irreproachable sources in the U.S. Congress contacted by RAPPORT late this week were, however, not impressed by such arguments. "America is concerned about the direction of South Africa's foreign policy," according to one source. "Of course a sovereign country has the right to establish ties with any country. However, when Cuba happens to be that country then Americans will ask: What does this indicate? A time will always come in international politics when a new government will have to show its true colors. Other countries will then take notice of whom that country has chosen as its biggest friends. There is understanding in America of the relationship between the ANC and Cuba, but we are in 1995 now and the ANC is in government, not a rebel movement anymore. President Mandela should determine what is in South Africa's best interest, without poking his finger in Castro's eye."

The latest developments and the invitation to President Castro will definitely affect ties between South Africa and the U.S. However, this does not mean that American aid to South Africa will be reduced.

American investments could be affected though. "When American businessmen hear that South Africa has firm ties with a Communist country then they might say: 'No, then we will first wait before we invest'," according to the source.

The U.S. Senate will discuss a draft bill tomorrow that makes provision for considerable reduction in foreign aid. Provision is made for 2.2 billion rands to Africa south of the Sahara, most of this for South Africa.

#### **RSA Sends First Ambassador to Iran Since 1979**

*MB0708071195 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network  
in English 0500 GMT 7 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa has sent an ambassador to Iran for the first time since the 1979 Islamic Revolution when Iran broke off ties because

of South Africa's apartheid policies. Former relations between South Africa and Iran were reestablished last year.

Ambassador Musa Moolla's arrival in Teheran comes amid American concerns about a multi-million-rand deal that allows Iran to store 15 million barrels of crude oil in South Africa. The United States has imposed an economic embargo on Iran, accusing it of supporting international terrorism, and has urged its allies to follow suit. However, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Pik Botha said last week that he had to act in South Africa's best interests.

### ANC Negotiators' Latest Constitutional Proposals

#### ANC Seeks Majority Rule After 1999

MB0508180395 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR  
in English 05 Aug 95 p 10

[Report by Brendan Boyle of REUTERS]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town — The ANC staked a strong claim yesterday to unfettered majority rule after the expiry of South Africa's transitional national unity constitution in 1999.

Dismissing compromise proposals by a constitution-writing sub-committee, ANC negotiators said they would oppose the replication of existing power-sharing clauses in a final post apartheid blueprint.

"We are working towards a constitution which will remain for years and the principle of majority rule has to be present," public service Minister Zola Skweyiya said during negotiations on a final constitution.

Skweyiya said he had grave reservations about the rules proposed by a multiparty sub-committee for the selection of an independent auditor general to monitor state spending.

Echoing national unity provisions in the transitional constitution adopted in Kempton Park in November 1993, the sub-committee said the appointment should be made by a panel comprising one member of each party in parliament.

"Kempton Park was a completely different situation. It was meant for transition and taking the whole of South Africa towards an agreement. I don't think we have to remain tied to the principles of Kempton Park," Skweyiya said.

Water Affairs Minister Kader Asmal, one of the ANC's leading strategists, also rejected the multiparty model for the appointment of the auditor general. "I think that this is a very flawed proposal," he said.

Andre Fourie, a member of the National Party [NP] voted out of power in South Africa's first all-race elections 15 months ago, protested that the appointment process had been adopted unanimously by a multiparty sub-committee. "I'm confused. I don't know where we're going," he said.

Another NP negotiator said privately he was concerned the ANC would use its majority to eliminate carefully crafted proposals that would help promote white confidence.

ANC negotiator Johnny de Lange said afterwards the ANC, which won almost 63% of the vote last year, wanted to protect majoritarianism in the final constitution.

"The National Party knows we are committed to majority rule at executive level after 1999, so they are trying to commit us to these power-sharing models in the legislature," he said.

It was the first time since the constitution-writing process began a year ago that negotiators in the constitutional committee had dismissed a unanimous recommendation by one of six consensus-seeking groups known as theme committees.

Constitution writers facing a May 10 deadline are moving from the preparatory phase of their work into the bargaining phase, where parties with vastly different approaches will have to find consensus on the shape of the post-apartheid state.

#### ANC Proposes No Mandate for Unity

MB0508163795 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 04 Aug 95 pp 12-13

[Report by Amrit Manga]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Constitutional proposals debated at the ANC's April constitutional conference, which drew emotional criticism from political opponents, were further developed at a workshop last weekend. Judging from the proposals, which will be forwarded to the organisation's National Executive Committee (NEC), past criticisms have not shifted the ANC away from its core constitutional vision — to entrench democracy and the spirit of co-operative governance. A repeat of the suggestions that the proposals are typically centrist and reflect a "power-hungry" vision can, therefore, be expected.

But ANC NEC member and Transport Minister in the Government of National Unity, Mac Maharaj, says: "To understand the ANC's constitutional proposals, it must be understood that the proposals are driven by the idea that the next constitution must deepen democracy and



make governance at national, provincial and local levels efficient.

"Ideally, the question we must ask, is: what is on the historical agenda for the nation as a whole and what form of government will give expression to democracy," Maharaj told *New Nation* after the weekend workshop.

Similar sentiments were expressed by ANC constitutional lawyer Mathews Phosa during previous constitutional workshops in which the emphasis was squarely focused on giving expression to the principle of majority rule, "which is the central element in any democracy".

This is the starting point from which the ANC evolved its constitutional positions, Maharaj explains.

Central to these objectives is securing a form of governance that is cooperative rather than one based on a system of checks and balances, in which national government keeps a watch on all other levels of administration. [passage omitted]

Other proposals emerging from the workshop are designed to firmly entrench majority rule with provision being made for an executive president and a prime minister.

However, once the president selects the prime minister, he will have to take the nomination to the National Assembly. "Again, the idea is a more accountable executive and an executive working in co-operation with the National Assembly.

Current provisions in the interim constitution, which allow for the appointment of a second vice-president from the second largest party in parliament, will not apply.

Maharaj says the proposals effectively drops any constitutional compulsion to form a coalition government. While the president will be free to appoint non-party candidates to the cabinet, he is not compelled to make provision at executive level for minority parties.

Maharaj says while constitutionally entrenched coalitions are not provided for in the ANC's proposals, the organisation's concept of inclusivity goes beyond simply party political inclusivity.

#### **NP, IFP Respond to ANC Proposals**

*MB0508182995 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 05 Aug 95 p 10*

[Report by Mondii Makhanya]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC's latest constitutional proposals have been condemned by major parliamentary parties for wanting to concentrate power at central level.

The National Party's [NP] executive director and constitutional spokesman Dr Fanus Schoeman said the NP opposed the ANC's centrist proposals. He said the main difference between the two parties was the ANC's aversion to giving the provinces substantive powers.

He said it was too early to get rid of the forced coalition as guaranteed by the Interim Constitution. "It's too early to say categorically that the GNU (Government of National Unity) must come to an end. If we look at the country now you find that it has not stabilised. There is still no investor confidence. So at this stage we disagree with their stance," said Schoeman.

IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] national organiser Senzo Mfayela accused the ANC of wanting to "amass power" at the centre through the reduction of provincial powers envisaged in the ANC proposals. "They may as well abolish provincial governments and open regional offices for central Government to carry out the Government instructions," said Mfayela. He added that the ANC's proposals to audit traditional leaders to see which were legitimate would be resisted by traditional leaders. "You cannot undo social engineering with new social engineering. It will not work," said Mfayela.

The Freedom Front said the ANC's proposals went against an international trend of devolving power away from the centre. "The whole world is moving away from central control" said spokesman Flip Buys.

#### **IFP Gauteng Leader Supports Ruling**

*MB0408182295 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Aug 4 SAPA — Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Gauteng leader Themba Khoza on Friday said his party supported the Electoral Court's decision to adopt a four-substructure model for the greater Johannesburg Transitional Metropolitan Council. "We support it fully," he said. "We will now be galvanised for action (for the local government elections due on November 1.)"

#### **Court Rules on Johannesburg Border Demarcation**

*MB0408154695 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[Report by Janine Eilers]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Johannesburg August 4 SAPA — The Electoral Court decided on Friday to adopt the African National Congress' four sub-structure model for greater Johannesburg's inner boundaries. The decision, which is final, means local government elections can take place in the city on November 1 as scheduled.



The court convened urgently on Thursday to rule on the demarcation dispute between various political parties. Appeal Court Judge John Smallberger said the model — favoured by Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale and the ANC — was chosen because it seemed better balanced than the three or seven sub-structure models proposed by the National [NP] and Democratic [DP] parties among others.

Smallberger said the chosen model was not perfect because its boundaries, combining the northern and southern areas, seemed contrived. The court — with himself, Judges John Didcott, Piet van der Walt and Ismael Mohammed and advocate Jan Heunis presiding — had faced a problem in reaching a decision because the parties had failed to present sufficient evidence supporting their proposals, Smallberger said.

The approved four sub-structure model will link the Johannesburg Central Business District [CBD] with parts of Soweto. The NP and the Provincial Committee — a watchdog organisation set up by the Johannesburg Transitional Metropolitan Council — advocated a three sub-structure model which would merge Randburg and Sandton, not divide Soweto and link the CBD with the less affluent southern region.

The DP, certain business groups and other minor parties supported the existing seven sub-structure transitional model. This model's main feature was to keep the CBD as a separate sub-structure in which the other six would share decision-making responsibilities, including allocation of funds generated by the business district. Smallberger said the seven sub-structure model isolated and neglected less affluent areas. Isolating the CBD as a region on its own was not viable because the number of voters living there was disproportionate to the wealth generated by the CBD. Only 2.8 percent of Johannesburg's total voter population lives in the CBD, which generates 85 percent of the city's wealth.

Although the three sub-structure model kept existing infrastructures in place, Smallberger said it was rejected because it combined the large Randburg and Sandton administrations. Merging them could create problems.

Transitional Executive Council Chairman Collin Matjila, and ANC member, said he was happy with the court's decision. DP spokesman Ian Davidson said it was regrettable that the four sub-structure model had been chosen because it threatened to break up the city. "Big sub-structures could provide a huge impetus for each to go its own way. It creates tension."

Arguing for Sexwale on Thursday, Robert Wise said the four sub-structure model bridged the gap between apartheid-based demarcation and new racially integrated

structures. It would allow all Johannesburg residents to share equally in resources, make service delivery more efficient and bring about balanced voter distribution.

A late request on Friday morning by the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] to postpone the court proceedings while it prepared representations was denied because of a lack of time. Smallberger said the IFP showed no valid reason for being late because a directive had been issued for parties wishing to make submissions to appear in court on Thursday.

Now that the boundary dispute has been settled, parties have to nominate candidates and sign the already late final voters' role so that the election process can continue as scheduled.

#### ANC Says Ruling 'Victory for Democracy'

MB0408182495 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1758 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Aug 4 SAPA — Friday's Electoral Court decision favouring the African National Congress's proposed four-substructure model for the greater Johannesburg Transitional Metropolitan Council was "a victory for democracy and the people in the city", the ANC said. It said in a statement the ruling would ensure local government elections were held as planned on November 1. "The ruling sends a clear message to the Inkatha Freedom Party in Durban and the National Party in Cape Town that their attempts to maintain and perpetrate the physical divisions of the past will not be tolerated," it added.

#### DP 'Dismayed' by Demarcation Decision

MB0408183495 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1824 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Johannesburg Aug 4 SAPA — The Democratic Party [DP] was dismayed by the Electoral Court's decision on Friday in favour of the African National Congress's proposed four-substructure model for the greater Johannesburg Transitional Metropolitan Council, DP Gauteng Chairman Douglas Gibson said.

However, the DP and others supported the decision as it meant local government elections could now be held as planned on November 1. Speaking from Cape Town, Gibson said: "We are dismayed at the decision. ... with respect, the judges appear not to have applied their minds to the merits of the DP's detailed proposal.

"These four large 'cities' which have now been created mean government will be far removed from the ordinary voter instead of providing close and intimate government and community involvement."

National Party Gauteng leader Olaus van Zyl said although the decision was disappointing, the party thanked the court for its speedy decision. [passage omitted]

#### **ANC's 'Power' Mission in Local Elections**

*MB0708112295 Johannesburg RAPPORT  
in Afrikaans 6 Aug 95 p 2*

[Report by Freek Swart]

[FBIS Translated Text] The ANC must use the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] for its own benefit to get its message accepted by the masses, says a secret report in RAPPORT's possession.

According to the report, drawn up by the ANC at its two-day bush summit held by the Gauteng Executive Committee at Broederstroom, the ANC does not really have media of its own. "We must make friends with select individuals in the media and use the media to communicate the lack of confidence in our political opponents."

Likewise should semi-state institutions such as Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission], Transnet [transportation network] and Telkom [Telecommunications Corporation] be used to the ANC's advantage. The great number of businesses belonging to these institutions, such as in accounting work and consultancies currently in white hands, must be shifted to black business.

Regarding the ANC's approach to the forthcoming local authority elections, it was suggested that the ANC should attack the National Party, NP, in earnest because 24 percent of the ANC's supporters in Gauteng think that the NP has changed for the better. "This is one of our biggest concerns."

The report further states that 81 percent of the blacks in Gauteng voted for the ANC in last year's elections. Of these 40 percent remain loyal to the ANC. Another 30 percent still supports the ANC in name, but their enthusiasm for the party has faded.

Eight percent is in the balance, and could shift to either the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] or the NP. Altogether 3 percent, consisting of young trained men, no longer support the ANC. "We must therefore not accept that black support is a matter of course."

In the white community, 3 percent voted for the ANC and research shows that another 6 percent is available to the party.

"The political strategies of our opposition parties are disconcerting, namely that we have been after power, but now we were letting the people down. We must take our people back."

The Gauteng ANC says it is not concerned about the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] in that province because the party is not a force there, and many people "rate it very lowly."

The ANC in Gauteng will need 10 million rands for the forthcoming elections. Of that, the ANC's national office has promised 7 million rands, but it will depend on their ability to collect money. The rest will have to be collected by the province's ANC itself.

It was mentioned at the bush summit that the ANC had no election message. "Our message of April 1994 — peace and jobs for all and a better life — can cause our opposition to, politically speaking, kill us in the next election."

The ANC's immediate objective is to win the local elections countrywide. "Our mission is power, and it is all about gaining all the political power."

#### **Freedom Front Rejects Volkstaat Proposal**

*MB0708113295 Johannesburg RAPPORT  
in Afrikaans 6 Aug 95 p 2*

[Report by Z.B. du Toit]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Freedom Front, FF, has rejected one of the most important recommendations by the Afrikaner Homeland Council, VSR, — an Afrikaner state with Pretoria as its nucleus.

After months of consultations and a meeting of its extended caucus yesterday, the party cautiously distanced itself from the proposal.

The party's policy committee earlier rejected the VSR's report in a confidential report, and this view has now been confirmed by the party's caucus.

Although the FF said the VSR has proved through its study that there is a region where Afrikaners are in the majority, the FF is of the opinion that "that cannot be the only criteria according to which the success of a volkstaat can be measured."

In its reaction to the VSR report, the FF expressed its doubts whether Afrikaners in the proposed region could maintain their majority. The FF says that a considerable influx of non-Afrikaners are expected in the urban areas of Gauteng.

The FF's decision yesterday is sure to lead to an uneasy relationship with the VSR, which in fact came into being under its wings. The party, and in particular its leader General Constand Viljoen, wants to do nothing thus far that would lead to tensions between the two. Yesterday's very carefully worded statement is part of the strategy.

But strong opposition in the FF's caucus against the VSR proposal ultimately triumphed.

In an interview with **RAPPORT**, Gen. Viljoen was also reluctant to say frankly that his party had rejected the VSR plan. According to him, the FF was concerned that the VSR had based its findings solely on population figures which are outdated, and did not sufficiently take into account future movements. He said that parts of the initial proposal would perhaps be retained as part of the eventual volkstaat. But the VSR would have to do further research.

Gen. Viljoen told **RAPPORT** the FF did not intend to present a report with details about this to the VSR. The FF wanted instead to enter into discussions with the VSR about the issue.

#### **Mandela Appoints Group To Check Land Corruption**

*MB0708123895 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela has announced the appointment of the chairperson and only member of a commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities or malpractices regarding the allocation, leasing, alienation and transfer of certain state land. He is Mr. Geoffrey Michael Budlender. The Budlender Commission is being appointed as a result of alarming allegations of corruption or irregularities in respect of the disposal of state land in, among other places, the former TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states. It will investigate alleged irregularities which occurred between January 1 1992 and January 1 this year. Mr. Budlender is an attorney and the national director of the legal resources center.

#### **Official Urges Arrest of De Klerk for 'Atrocities'**

*MB0608203595 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1953 GMT 06 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] East London Aug 5 SAPA — National Defence Standing Committee Chairman Tony Yengeni has called for the arrest of Deputy President FW de Klerk for alleged apartheid atrocities. Speaking at a rally held at the weekend to commemorate the 1983 Egerton station massacre, Yengeni said De Klerk and his former cabinet ministers should confess for atrocities committed during the apartheid era before the Truth Commission was set up. "He and his cabinet must be arrested for killing our people," he said.

Yengeni said the recent confessions made in the media by former security policeman W/O Paul Erasmus should be taken into account, as it implicated the de Klerk government in apartheid atrocities.

Erasmus, who has confessed to being involved in a police dirty tricks campaign, said the State Security Council under De klerk created a four-year plan from 1990 to undermine and weaken the ANC in the run-up to the 1994 elections.

Yengeni also called for all symbols of apartheid to be removed from government buildings and to be taken to museums. In their place, correct symbols showing democratic leaders should be put up, he said. He said portraits of apartheid leaders still adorned the walls of the National Assembly in Cape Town, while there was not a single portrait of Nelson Mandela in the building.

Yengeni called for the complete restructuring of Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], saying the corporation sold weapons to foreign countries because it was still operating under the principles of the old apartheid order.

A solution to the problem was to ensure that Armscor was restructured and a new governing board set up. The corporation must be controlled by Defence Minister Joe Modise and should not be independent, he said.

He added that the SADF's [South African Defense Force] integration process still faced many problems. Members of Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation — ANC's former armed wing] and the Azanian People's Liberation Army were offered low ranks and low salaries and the high command of the new army was still dominated by white officers from the old SADF [South African Defense Force], he said.

#### **Mercenaries Changing Civil War in Sierra Leone**

*MB0408134095 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 4-10 Aug 95 p 10*

[Report by Edward O'Loughlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sierra Leone's military government has been on a roll in recent weeks, driving rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) back from the capital Freetown and recapturing the vital diamond mining region of Kono.

The change in fortunes coincided neatly with the arrival in Sierra Leone of a team of mercenaries from the Pretoria-based firm Executive Outcomes. Although they claim their role is merely to train government troops, it is clear they are taking a considerably more active role.

The decision to bring in foreign mercenaries cannot have been taken lightly. The war began in 1991 as a spillover from the neighbouring Liberian conflict, when Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front for Liberia invaded Sierra Leone. The army, then a largely



ceremonial body, was unable to cope and so the government rapidly expanded numbers.

Diplomatic sources say this was a mistake. Most of the intake were low calibre — "street kids", as one local calls them — and discipline soon broke down. They are blamed for lawlessness in the interior and are so hated that the country's traditional leaders have called for them to be withdrawn.

But the use of South Africans is controversial. Executive Outcomes personnel are veterans of conflict in Namibia, Angola and Mozambique. That many are black did not prevent a speaker at a recent meeting from describing them as "apartheid's attack dogs".

An Executive Outcomes member in Freetown strenuously denied last week that it is involved in any front-line operations. Officially, the organisation is charged with retraining the army, and training its officers in basic intelligence planning, medical procedures and other operational matters.

But the representative said the company's advice extends to war strategy. Its objective, he said, was to create a stable environment for the free and fair elections the international community wants this year. "We are not hurting anyone. We are working for a perfectly legal government," he said. "We are helping to stabilise Africa."

While no one in Freetown doubts Executive Outcomes is calling the shots, most believe they are firing them, too. The firm declines to reveal the strength of its team, but one well-placed source estimates that 200 to 300 men are involved, too many for a simple training mission.

Individual members are much in evidence around Freetown's bars and nightclubs and boast openly that they are fighting on the frontline. Local residents say that when rebels attacked Bo three weeks ago, troop-carrying helicopters crewed by South Africans helped drive them off.

The question hanging over the Executive Outcomes operation is, who is paying for it and how much? The government claims it is using the proceeds of a \$7-million offshore prospecting concession sold to De Beers but this doesn't seem enough.

There is speculation that a recent IMF debt-rescheduling agreement may have provided funding, backed by western powers seeking to prevent a second Liberia. And there is also talk of a deal with De Beers, which might find it worthwhile to prevent widespread diamond smuggling.

### Police Operation Nets 978 Illegal Immigrants

*MB0608164395 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1517 GMT 06 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Aug 6 SAPA — Police arrested 1,127 people in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg since the launch on Friday [4 August] of the community safety plan known as Operation Bulldog, police spokesman Sgt Mark Reynolds said on Sunday.

Reynolds said 978 illegal immigrants, mostly from Mozambique and Zimbabwe, had been arrested in the operation. There had also been arrests for housebreaking, theft and attempted theft of motor vehicles, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported.

Roadblocks were set up and vehicle and air patrols conducted. Buildings and other sites were searched. Eight helicopters were used for the weekend patrols. Officials of the Justice Department were manning courts after hours and personnel of the Internal Affairs Department were also involved.

Meanwhile, as part of the national crime safety operation, 180 policemen and 60 soldiers from the South African National Defence Force took part in a crime swoop in the Zonkizizwe District between Heidelberg and Katlehong. Police arrested 95 illegal immigrants and two people for stolen electrical appliances. Police also seized two stolen car engines.

### Police Said Facing 'Worst Crisis in Decades'

*MB0708113395 Johannesburg RAPPORT  
in Afrikaans 6 Aug 95 p 2*

[Report by Pieter Swart]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] It's shiny on the surface and rotten inside the South African Police Services [SAPS]. The force is currently engaged in comprehensive reforms to try and establish a new, clean image, but deep inside it is bubbling and boiling with dissatisfaction in senior ranks.

Among the shocking reasons for the situation is that the SAPS has opened its doors to criminals, while senior people who have loyally served the department "for decades" are being treated like "weeds."

RAPPORT was told that the police's top structure is fast drying up, while the ranks on the other side are being replenished by people who have been convicted of criminal offenses.

Allegations were made in the press last week that there were about 13,000 "functional" members with criminal



records in the police force, some of them are even generals.

A spokesman for Commissioner George Fivaz confirmed this yesterday afternoon: "Yes, it is true that there are serving policemen who have been convicted of criminal offenses." Figures were not quoted.

Doors were opened to criminals when members from the ANC's military forces were virtually allowed unconditionally to the police force in large numbers. This created a precedent which cannot be reversed now, RAPPORT was told.

By February, more than half of the police's general staff of just more than 50 had resigned, and 14 of the remaining ones have already indicated their intentions to resign.

Senior officers throughout the country who spoke to RAPPORT, among them colonels and brigadiers, said the police service is experiencing its "biggest and most serious internal crisis in decades," and that the SAPS was heading for "disintegration" should the situation continue. [passage omitted]

#### South African Press Review for 4 Aug

MB0408131795

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### SOWETAN

South Africans 'Blase' About KwaZulu/Natal Violence — "It is morally unacceptable for South Africans to be blase about the violence in Natal," declares a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 August. It is, therefore, "most scandalous that eight people should be wiped out in a fight with the police, whatever the circumstances." The violence in KwaZulu/Natal has reached the stage "where most people throw their hands up in helpless dismay about it." Yet, we have "enough muscle, energy and creativity to solve even the most intractable of our problems. We need to intensify the fight to stop the violence in KwaZulu/Natal."

#### NEW NATION

KwaZulu/Natal Violence — Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 4 August in a page-10 editorial criticizes police claims that "there has been a notable decline in the number of deaths resulting from violence" in KwaZulu/Natal. "This may well be true but it makes little difference when even the lower level of violence claims 36 lives in just one weekend." NEW NATION calls for "intensified security force action," as well as the removal of KwaZulu/Natal's Regional Safety and Security Minister Celani Mtetwa from office. He has "a

rather worrying track record when it comes to enforcing peace. Not so long ago he was implicated in a hit squad murder trial in which three members of the KwaZulu Police were arraigned."

Public Service Imperils RDP [Reconstruction and Development Plan] — A second editorial on the same page believes that unless the public service is radically restructured and its "energies refocused on reconstruction and development priorities, our firm hold on democracy will weaken." Part of the problems is "a reluctance on the part of government, not only at national level but also at provincial level, to antagonise public servants inherited from the past. We have seen how this willingness to appease them has added R30-million [rands] to the Gauteng government's wage bill." NEW NATION says "we must choose between the discomfort of white dissatisfaction and the possible failure of the reconstruction and development programme and our democratisation process."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Praise for Land Affairs Minister's Consultative Style — Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 August in a page-6 editorial describes Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom as "genial and hard-working" and praises his "handling of sensitive legislation on labour tenancy." The Land Reform Bill piloted by Hanekom "now places a firm emphasis on negotiation, mediation and arbitration as ways of settling differences between landowners and tenants, rather than the forced sale of disputed land." "A former farmer and political prisoner, Hanekom has a natural rapport with all those who live and work in the countryside," and "his sure grasp of rural issues and consultative style have made him something of a model."

#### South African Press Review for 6 Aug

MB0608182895

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### SUNDAY TIMES

Government Warned Against "Temptations of Power" — "It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the new government has fallen victim to the temptations of power," begins an editorial on page 24 of the 06 August edition of Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English. "It has taken over, more or less intact, the immense administrative machine created to administer apartheid, and its leaders are rapidly falling victim to the bureaucratic imperative of the machine." The former South African Government, the editorial argues, sought to impose apartheid and therefore needed to regulate "every aspect of society." The civil service later evolved

into "simply a machine to collect wealth from the public, and to distribute it to political favourites." President de Klerk, the editorial continues, realized that "with six out of 10 Afrikaners already working for the government, Afrikaans society had run short of the skills and resources to man 'the machine'. He handed it over to the ANC....The ANC, weakened at the top by decades of deprivation and poor education, has even less resources than the National Party to run the machine....At the same time, the temptation to wield power — to control and direct everything from rugby to national emblems to labour practice to investment to charity to medicine to science has proved irresistible....The result is a growing perception among black people as much as among possibly racist whites, of ineptitude. The cynicism that destroyed the Nationalists is striking new roots."

#### ILANGA

ANC Criticized for Harassing IFP — Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 31 July-2 August in a page-4 editorial says: "The harassment of members of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] residing at the KwaDabeka Hostel is an evil and reprehensible act. This behavior shows without doubt that the perpetrators know nothing of democracy. No one should be forced to join any particular political party. Democracy implies the right of persons to join a party of their own choice....It is discouraging that at such a time as this when there is talk of forgiveness and reconciliation, there should still be people who will not live in peace with others. It is even more discouraging to hear that it is members of the ANC that are harassing IFP members at KwaDabeka Hostel....If it is true that the perpetrators are ANC members, then the leadership of this organization should come out in the open and strongly denounce activity of this nature that tarnishes its image."

South African Press Review for 7 Aug

MB0708130895

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### SOWETAN

Feeding Project Fraud — It is "a shame" that the primary school feeding project in the Eastern Cape "collapsed through sheer greed," begins a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 7 August. "Extensive fraud and maladministration resulted in the province's annual budget of R114 million [rands] being used up in just four months." "Those who knew that something was drastically wrong and did not bring it to the attention of the authorities, are just as guilty as the criminals who plundered the coffers."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Call for Corruption Exposure — "Stealing government funds intended to feed children, or sustain the poor and the aged, is no less reprehensible than other forms of theft," declares a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 7 August. However, "two points need to be made about government, and the reconstruction and development programme in particular. The first is that our new state is not riddled with corruption as some commentators might like to deduce from the apparent defrauding of a school feeding scheme. Corruption is not new, here or elsewhere, nor are tales of wicked officials or bribing businessmen. New measures are in place and many of the current headlines result from the detection of fraud or theft." The second point is that, despite the measures, "the potential for corruption is huge." The vast amounts now available for development and upliftment programs "put temptation in the path of thousands of officials, contractors, community leaders, and others. What is needed is "eternal vigilance and rigorous prosecution." "No government likes to admit to corruption, but exposure is an essential antidote. Hushing things up, and quietly transferring or retiring offenders as the previous administration did, removes a deterrent. Tighter controls and better audits will be only half effective without that blaze of publicity as a crook is tried and jailed."

## Angola

### FAA Reports 18 UNITA Attacks on Lunda Norte

MB0508192895 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network*  
*in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Brigadier Joaquim Raul, commander of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] in Lunda Norte Province, has told Radio Angola that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] launched 18 direct attacks on FAA positions and about 10 ambushes, and conducted 17 mining operations in the province over the months of June and July. Brig. Raul had this to say:

[Begin Raul recording] The result of all this activity is 163 people killed. The ambush on the Dundo-Lucapa road was the worst incident yet: UNITA murdered 19 people on that occasion alone. I say murdered because all shots were fired into the heads of the deceased and the intention was clearly to kill them. UNITA's aim is to smother the diamond-mining area in general, and the areas of (Nesanje), Dundo, and Lucapa. [end recording]

### UNITA Reportedly Occupies Area

MB0508205595 *Luanda TPA Television Network*  
*in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] There continues to be a climate of war in Lunda Norte Province. There continue to be troop movements, attacks, ambushes, and abductions by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Brigadier Joaquim Jacques Raul, commander of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] troops in Lunda Norte Province, says the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3 has shown a certain indifference toward all those developments. In fact, Brig. Raul has gone so far as to say that Unavem-3 has been humiliated by UNITA and its role in Lunda Norte has been reduced to zero.

[Begin Raul recording] Put bluntly, UNITA has managed to humiliate Unavem-3 and its work. Just consider this: UNITA has attacked Unavem, burned one of its vehicles, and wounded and detained Unavem men, but so far there has been no response at all. UNITA has only stepped up its operations since then. Now, it intimidates the Unavem-3 personnel. I will give you another example: Unavem-3 personnel used to go to all government-controlled areas. It used to travel between Lucapa and Dundo, Nesage and Canzara, Nesage and Cambulo, Lucapa and Ferme, Dundo and Chinguvo, and so on. Today, Unavem-3 troops simply cannot move about in those areas because it is afraid UNITA will attack. Thus, UNITA has achieved its goal of keeping the Unavem-3 forces tied where they have been deployed. Though the Unavem-3 troops also do not do anything in

government-controlled areas, at least they are deployed there. As far as I know, however, no Unavem-3 soldiers have been deployed in UNITA-controlled areas so far. Yet, they should be, in terms of the peace accord. There should be some UN forces in (Chiluanje), for instance. Today, aircraft carrying war materiel, men, and other goods are landing in that area, but the UN forces are not there. They should also have been deployed at Camachile, Lovo, Cuilo, and (Chacassal), but they are not. In all those areas UNITA has been using vehicles to move about. It has been moving its troops and war materiel from place to place.

UNITA has already prepared the Cuilo and (Chacassal) airstrips. In Lucapa, it has already become common place to watch flights land at Cuilo and (Chacassal). All this has been happening right under Unavem-3's nose, yet nothing is done. Thus, the Unavem-3's presence has not been felt in Lunda Norte Province yet. It is supposed to do verification work, but so far we have not seen anything. [end recording]

An undetermined number of UNITA forces attacked and occupied the area of Cambulo, in Lunda Norte Province, at 0400 [0300 GMT] today. A military source has said it is not yet possible to estimate the consequences of this UNITA operation, which violates the Lusaka peace accord at a time when there is talk of confining Jonas Savimbi's military forces. Our source also disclosed that the Unavem-3 has already been apprised of the incident. Everybody is waiting for the government's reaction.

The source has also told the People's Television of Angola that the government forces will not fold their arms, particularly in view of the seriousness of the operation. Cambulo is the second area of Lunda Norte Province occupied by the UNITA armed forces in less than one week.

### UN's Beye on Conditions for Confining UNITA Troops

MB0408204595 *Luanda TPA Television Network*  
*in Portuguese 1930 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, said conditions already are being created to confine National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] troops. Speaking this evening at the end of the 19th Joint Commission session, Alioune Blondin Beye said the construction of 500 barracks to confine UNITA troops will begin next week.

The Joint Commission session that lasted all afternoon centered mainly on military and humanitarian issues. The session also examined the deployment of the Blue



Helmets, notably in Huambo and Uige regions, as well as mine clearance, the free movement of people and goods, and the return of civilians to their home areas. The new U.S. and Russian ambassadors to Angola attended the meeting. Not all Joint Commission members were present at today's meeting however. Isaias Samakuva, UNITA delegation chief at the commission, did not attend the session. He is in Bailundo to attend celebrations marking the 61st birthday of Dr. Jonas Savimbi. Thus, complex military issues remain to be resolved.

At the end of the meeting, Alioune Blondin Beye, optimistic as usual, announced the arrival in the country of sufficient material for the construction of 500 barracks to confine UNITA troops. The UN special representative also said that the free movement of people and goods will continue to increase throughout the country. He said that many industrialized countries already have promised to supply material for the construction of metal bridges.

[Begin Beye recording, in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] The Joint Commission also noted with great satisfaction that the material for the construction of barracks already has begun to arrive in the country. Conditions have now been created to begin work next week in confinement areas identified in Huambo region. As you can see, therefore, the program is being carried out in a pragmatic and realistic way. That is what is most important, I think. [end recording]

In conclusion, Alioune Blondin Beye said there is nothing that would make him believe that war will resume in the country. He said the Indian Blue Helmets will begin to be deployed on 6 August in Uige, an area experiencing serious acts of instability.

#### **UNITA Head: Incidents Endangering Peace Process**

*MB0708085295 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Isaias Samakuva, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team to the Joint Commission, returned from Bailundo yesterday. He admitted that certain recent incidents in the country seriously endanger the peace process. The UNITA said he has no idea how the wave of incidents can be stemmed or, for that matter, when a meeting between Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi will be held. Samakuva also conveyed the feeling that the most important thing right now is to settle these problems as swiftly as possible.

[Begin Samakuva recording] I have no idea when the meeting will take place. I must also say that it is a sign we are not working properly if we have to wait until that meeting takes place for those problems to be settled. Those are incidents which we must resolve as rapidly as possible, so we are going to attack those problems right now. [end recording]

#### **UNITA: Savimbi Still Assassination Target**

*LD0508190495 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 5 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On Jonas Savimbi's birthday, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] does not forget the war in Angola. Adalberto da Costa Junior [UNITA spokesman in Lisbon] fears for the life of the UNITA leader. The UNITA representative in Lisbon told us that the cease-fire in Angola is still an illusion, and that UNITA has to be very careful with the mercenaries:

[Begin recording] [Junior] We believe that it is important for us to celebrate the leader's birthday, because he is still a target in Angola. It is necessary for Angolans to show cohesion and unconditional support toward him, because that way may be the only way to force some people to give up ideas that are not so correct.

[Correspondent] What do you mean by that?

[Junior] In very simple words, the UNITA leader has been the target of assassination plans. The people behind these plans have not left Angola yet. Angola still has a contingent of mercenaries from all over, but particularly from South Africa, whose mission is just that.

[Correspondent] Does UNITA still fear for the life of Jonas Savimbi?

[Junior] I can give you an example to show how things are. When the UN secretary general visited Luanda two weeks ago, the UNITA president was invited to meet him in Luanda. UNITA understood that there was not enough security for him to travel there. Many people may have thought that there was a lack of commitment from the part of UNITA, but it just happened that, on the same day, a UNITA leader was murdered in Luanda. He was murdered by a police officer. If there are no conditions to protect UNITA leaders, UNITA cannot take risks with its president. [end recording]

#### **Friendship Association Established With PRC**

*MB0608201595 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angola-PRC Friendship Association was established in Luanda today to promote

bilateral cultural and economic relations. The signing ceremony took place in the National African League Hall. The association's aims include the promotion of friendship and solidarity with public and private entities, with priority given to the economic sector. The association's president, Adriano dos Santos Junior, said:

[Begin Junior recording] The PRC is a developed country and obviously has possibilities for assisting a country that has just emerged from war. [end recording]

PRC Ambassador to Angola (Xiao Sijin) reiterated his country's willingness to participate in the development of Angola.

[Begin (Xiao) recording] The PRC has always assisted the government and people of Angola, and we will do the utmost, within our capability, to assist the Angolan peace process and the economic recovery. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### **Zaire's Ebola Virus Under Control; Border Reopened**

*MB0508203195 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The reasons that prompted the closing of the border with Zaire no longer exist. Permission to reopen it was given this week. As of now, citizens from both countries can legally cross the border without any problem. Be that as it may, the Angolan authorities continue to say that everybody must continue to be very careful, even though the ebola virus now appears to be under control.

To confirm these developments, a People's Television of Angola team went to Iama border post, some 30 km south of the city of Cabinda. The Border and Customs Police have resumed full operations, now that Immigration and Customs and the Public Health Department, have given permission for the border with Zaire to be reopened. [passage omitted]

#### **Lesotho**

##### **Government Meets To Discuss Border Problems**

*MB0508201995 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 5 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government on Thursday held a meeting to discuss the worsening situation that is continuing in the southern and southeastern areas of the country, in the Quthing and Qacha's Nek districts bordering on South Africa.

A statement released by the Office of the Prime Minister today said the meeting was held in the prime minister's offices under the chairmanship of the deputy prime min-

ister and minister of local government, the Honorable Pakalitha Mosisili. The statement said what appeared to have started originally as a problem of stock theft across the border, had deteriorated into cross-border attacks which include the loss of lives. It has been noted that some South African newspapers had given the impression that the people of Lesotho, through poverty and hunger, stole from farms across the border. This is not true, as the incidents of theft had always been in existence, both in Lesotho and across the border.

The statement said it appeared as if the action adopted in the past to try and remedy the situation had not born fruit. In a recent incident, the Catholic bishop of Qacha's Nek, Bishop Pitswane, was fined 150 rands at Matatiele. It was alleged that Bishop Pitswane had unlawfully transported Catholic sisters with whom he was travelling. His apprehenders said the sisters should use taxis instead of travelling with the bishop.

The meeting resolved that urgent steps should be undertaken immediately to address the situation at the level of a ministerial meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries on the immediate resuscitation of liaison committees which were operational in the past. The meeting also recommended that pitso (rallies) should be held throughout the country by government ministers, the chiefs, parliamentarians, and members of the Armed Forces, and members of the communities affected. This would help to restore the faith and trust which the communities have in the Police Force through community policing.

The meeting also asked the leaders of political parties to resolve this serious issue. The issue of lack of stability in the southern and southeastern regions of Lesotho was one of the issues discussed by the right honorable the prime minister and the South African president, Dr. Nelson Mandela, during his recent state visit to Lesotho.

#### **Mozambique**

##### **EU Urges Local Election Postponement to 1997**

*MB0508200195 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The EU, seen as one of Mozambique's biggest donors, has suggested that local elections be postponed.

Quoting SAVANA newspaper, the Mozambique Information Agency (AIM) reports EU believes financial aid for the local elections may not be enough if they are held in 1996 as scheduled. AIM quotes Alvaro Neves da Silva, head of the EU delegation in Maputo, as saying that this situation results from the ratification of the

Eighth Development Fund, on the basis of which development aid cannot be granted in early 1997. [sentence as heard]

The EU official also noted that, from his organization's point of view, it would make more sense for local elections to take place in May 1997 instead of 1996.

#### **Official Denies Niassa Land Sold to Foreigners**

*MB0508200295 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Augusto Sumburane, director of the Promotion and Investment Center, has denied rumors that fertile land in Niassa Province is being sold to foreigners. In an interview with Radio Mozambique, Augusto Sumburane said only one nationally-financed agricultural and livestock project has been approved for Niassa Province and that project is not under way yet. Sumburane admitted that Niassa Province land has been suggested to South African farmers in the ongoing negotiation process, but he added that those are projects the government has not decided on yet.

### **Zambia**

#### **UNIP Leader Kaunda Arrested for Addressing Rally**

*MB0608181795 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNIP [United National Independence Party] President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda was today arrested at Lusaka International Airport and charged

with addressing a public rally without a permit at (Mil-ton Kapinda) College in Ndola recently. His assistant for press Muhala Lungu said Dr. Kaunda had gone to the airport to receive his wife Betty, who was returning home from Britain, where she underwent medical treatment. He told ZANA [Zambia News Agency] Dr. Kaunda was charged at Lusaka Central Police and will appear in a Ndola magistrate's court on Friday [11 August]. Mr. Lungu said Dr. Kaunda has been released on police bond.

#### **Donor Funds Reduction Threatens Currency Market**

*MB0508195595 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports say that reduced donor inflows into the country's economy are causing panic in the currency market in Zambia, leading to the depreciation of the local kwacha against all major convertible currencies.

According to the weekly Central Bank of Zambia Bank statistics released yesterday, the fall of the kwacha is due to reduced inflows of funds from international donors unhappy with some economic decisions taken by President Frederick Chiluba's government recently. The donors have cited, in particular, the government's injection of 41 million dollars into the private Meridien Biao Bank in a failed bid to save the establishment, which finally collapsed last May.



### Cote d'Ivoire

#### Ouattara Calls For Electoral Code Amendment

AB0408172395 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1215 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Cote d'Ivoire, there have been reactions to the recent statement by former Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara that he would stand for the October presidential elections if the electoral code allowed him to do so. Ivorian national television yesterday carried out a violent diatribe against the former prime minister, who was described as a foreigner and accused of insulting Cote d'Ivoire and its institutions.

It must be explained that the former head of government, proposed by the centrist opposition to represent it in the upcoming 22 October presidential elections, said yesterday that he would like to stand, but that the electoral code prevented him from doing so. Alassane Dramane Ouattara regarded this code as, I quote, iniquitous, and asked for the abrogation of the various articles, notably the one asking all candidates to the presidential election to have resided in the country for five continuous years preceding the elections. The polemics will therefore continue on the nationality of Alassane Dramane Ouattara. Our correspondent in Paris, Mohamed Issoufou Saliou, asked him to re-explain the terms of the letter that he sent to the secretary general of the Rally of Republicans, the party which would like him to stand for the presidential elections, and if he would really like to stand. Here is Alassane Dramane Ouattara's answer:

[Begin recording] [Ouattara] I would like the electoral code to be amended. I think this is in the interest of my country, and in the interest of the parties that are asking for it, including certain members of the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire-African Democratic Rally. I will say this to the president of the Republic when he receives me, I hope, on my next visit to Abidjan.

[Saliou] In case the parliamentarians refuse to amend this electoral code, does that mean that you will conform with your decision not to disrupt the public peace in your country?

[Ouattara] I will certainly never perturb the public peace in my country. The parliamentarians approved this law in particular conditions that I will not describe here — for friendship and respect for our Parliament — but now since they have thought over it again and on account of reactions, I think wisdom should prevail, and that the initiative should come from the head of state, who is the guarantor of the Constitution and who is responsible for social peace in Cote d'Ivoire. People should not continue to organize marches and counter-marches in

Cote d'Ivoire. This is bad for the political climate. It is not good for the economic and social climate either. The ongoing adjustment policies are difficult. The country needs cohesion to face economic difficulties. Everything must be done for the elections to take place in normal conditions, so that before and after the elections Cote d'Ivoire can continue in peace. [end recording]

### Niger

#### Hama Holds Cabinet Meeting Without President

AB0408143795 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1215 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Niger's month long political and institutional crisis took a new turn today, with a decision made this morning by Prime Minister Amadou Hama to hold a cabinet meeting without President Mahamane Ousmane. It is already known that the meeting is focusing on appointments which will be announced this evening. Opening the meeting, Amadou Hama stated why he made such a decision.

[Begin Hama recording] While recognizing President Ousmane's full prerogative to chair cabinet meetings, it remains true, however, that nowhere in the Constitution is it stipulated that he can deliberately refuse to chair a cabinet meeting. Since he has chosen to do so, and in view of the Constitution's silence on what to do in such an event, the government has decided to hold a cabinet meeting, hoping that, within a few days, the president will decide to take his place at the meeting.

We are therefore pursuing our task, convinced that the Constitution has not been adopted to give anyone, whoever he may be, the power to block the country and to endanger the future of an entire people. In so doing, we shall doubtless be accused of inaugurating a practice not stipulated by the country's Constitution, laws, and regulations.

In any case, the government tends toward governance through creating customs. Those who would consider the holding of this meeting as a violation of the Constitution should realize that what is not explicitly forbidden by the law is authorized by the law. [end recording]

#### President Ousmane: Meeting 'Null and Void'

AB0408214495 Paris AFP in French  
1924 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Niamey, 4 Aug (AFP) — The Niger presidency today rejected the decisions made by the government, which held a "cabinet" meeting this afternoon without its approval. The presidency described the decisions as "null and void."

In a communique issued early this evening in Niamey, the presidency of the Republic thought that by "violating the Constitution in such a blatant manner," Prime Minister Hama Amadou had "definitively decided to make illegality a privileged means of governance."

At the end of the cabinet meeting, the government announced the appointment of about 40 administrative officials, of whom about a dozen were meant to replace Head of State Mahamane Ousmane's close associates.

By holding this meeting despite the president's opposition, the prime minister admitted in the morning that he "was inaugurating" a "practice" that neither the Constitution nor the laws and rules have made for.

He justified this stretch to the rules by saying he was "convinced" that the Constitution has not been adopted to give a man, that is the head of state, the "power to bring the country to a standstill."

In his communique, the presidency said that Mr. Ousmane had never "refused" to chair a cabinet meeting, but that he "is simply asking the legality of the Republic to be restored and all his prerogatives recognized and respected."

The appointments made today by the government were the cause of President Ousmane's refusal to convene a cabinet meeting since 6 July. In fact, he called these appointments "a witch hunt" against his partisans.

The crisis, which has paralyzed political life in Niger, cropped up in September 1994 when, following a reversal of alliances, Mr. Ousmane's party was reduced to minority status at the National Assembly.

Last February, he was forced to appoint as head of government Mr. Amadou, one of the leaders of the new parliamentary majority, led by the former single party of the military regime, which ruled from 1974 to 1993.

This forced cohabitation rapidly changed into a show-down, with each of the protagonists accusing the other of exceeding his prerogatives.

## Nigeria

### Special Military Tribunal Ends Sitting

AB0508155395 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*  
1215 GMT 5 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Nigeria, it seems that the tense political situation is returning to normalcy. According to one of the country's main newspapers, the special military tribunal charged with deciding the plight of the political convicts is said to have ended its sitting. Correspondent Tunde Fatunde has the details from Lagos:

[Begin Fatunde recording] According to the independent newspaper, THE VANGUARD, the special military tribunal charged with trying the alleged conspirators involved in the 1 March coup d'etat, is said to have ended, 24 hours ago, its strictly secret sitting which began on 5 June. Still according to George Noah, our counterpart of the THE VANGUARD newspaper who went to the Victoria Island Barracks, the special security arrangements put in place where the sitting was being held, have been removed. Furthermore, the police van used to transport the coup plotters from the Kirikiri Maximum Prison to the special military tribunal is no longer around. Our counterpart pointed out that the heavily armed soldiers, who usually hid in the trenches protected by many sand bags at the entrance of the barracks, have completely disappeared.

Meanwhile, Chief Gani Fawehinmi, the famous human rights advocate in Nigeria, has condemned in the strongest terms the recent statements made by the conservative wing of the Nigerian Armed Forces' officers, namely Colonel Yakubu Muazu, military administrator of Sokoto State, and Ahmed Usman, military administrator of Ondo State. The two military administrators had called for the rejection of the various pleas for clemency in favor of the alleged conspirators. While, rejecting the secrecy that surrounded the trial in question, Mr. Fawehinmi reaffirmed that it would be in Nigeria's interest, especially within the comity of nations, to unconditionally release any person declared guilty in this alleged coup plot. [end recording]

### MOSPO Tribal Group Reports Arrest of 4 Members

AB0608134495 *Paris AFP in English*  
1330 GMT 6 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Aug 6 (AFP) — The Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP), which fights for the rights of a poor tribe in an oil-polluted part of southern Nigeria, reported on Sunday [6 August] that four of its activists were arrested by security agents.

In a statement, a copy of which was sent to AFP, MOSOP said the four activists were arrested Friday and detained in Port Harcourt, capital of Southern Rivers State.

The wvre identified as Lekue Lah-Loolo, a key defence witness in the ongoing murder trial of MOSOP President Ken Saro-Wiwa and other Ogoni leaders; Meshack Karanwi, a university teacher who just returned from a visit to Canada; Batom Mitee, younger brother of Ledum Mitee, a lawyer currently facing charges of murder and A. Kweku, a cameraman working with MOSOP

President Saro-Wiwa, according to the statement, signed by its MOSOP secretary Neebari Deekor.

Several others, yet to be identified, including some women, who spoke to a delegation of the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, which last month visited the Ogoni community, have also been arrested, the group said.

There was no immediate official confirmation of the MOSOP allegation.

Since last February, Saro-Wiwa, his deputy, Ledum Mitee, and about 30 other other activists of the movement have been facing charges of murdering last year May 21 four prominent Ogoni citizens.

The accused have pleaded not guilty to the charges and said that the accusations were framed against them to kill their struggle against marginalisation and destruction of the ecosystem of the Ogoni community by the foreign oil companies, including Shell, operating in the area.

MOSOP was established five years ago. The Ogoni community is inhabited by 550,000 people.

The trial of the MOSOP activists, which resumed last Monday in Port Harcourt, has been adjourned till August 14, following the withdrawal of the defence lawyers.

Exactly a week ago, the MOSOP alleged that armed policemen broke into the Port Harcourt office of its president. Documents, books, original manuscripts and film were taken away by the security agents, the movement stated.

Saro-Wiwa, a playwright and writer of comedy television plays, is a former president of the Association of Nigerian Authors.

### Sierra Leone

#### RUF Reports Killing 20 South African Mercenaries

AB0508172595 Paris AFP in French  
2032 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Abidjan, 4 Aug (AFP) — Sierra Leone's Revolutionary United Front [RUF] announced today that it has killed "over 20 South African mercenaries in separate battles" in central Sierra Leone.

In a communique issued in Abidjan, the RUF said it shot down a combat helicopter on 24 July in the central region of the Kangari Hills but did not indicate whether there were any South African soldiers on board. "Since then, the presence of mercenaries in the Kangari Hills has reduced," the RUF said.

In June, the Sierra Leonean military junta recruited some 150 South African military experts to train government

troops in guerrilla warfare technics in replacement of Gurkha — Nepalese mercenaries who served in the British Army — military instructors recruited at the beginning of the year. Since the arrival of the mercenaries, the government Army has recorded a series of resounding victories against the rebels, notably around Bo, the country's second city situated at 170 km east of Freetown.

The RUF, which has been pressing for the withdrawal of all foreign troops backing the regular Army had, several times in the past, claimed to have killed or captured foreign soldiers. The information has been refuted each time. About 10,000 people have died in the Sierra Leonean civil war which started in March 1991.

#### Government: RUF Combat Claims 'Bogus'

AB0608195095 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 6 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yesterday, a caller, who said he was a member of the rebel RUF [Revolutionary United Front], telephoned from Abidjan, claiming that they had brought down a helicopter belonging to the South African Executive Outcomes soldiers currently helping the Sierra Leonean Army. Faya Musa, who told us he was on the RUF's War Council, also claimed the RUF had killed 20 Executive Outcomes soldiers. So, Nick Slatter called up Freetown to speak to Sierra Leone's Army spokesman, Major Karefa Kargbo. What has he got to say about the RUF claims?

[Begin recording] [Kargbo] They are wasting a lot of your air time making bogus claims. As far as we are concerned the RUF can now claim a big good fly, doesn't mean we look for fly and bacon. [sentence as heard]

[Slatter] Now, what happened with the gunship, because there are reports that there is a gunship that crashed in the area — or what actually happened?

[Kargbo] Well, it was a logistics flight, and unfortunately a bird went into the engine and of course the engine failed, and the helicopter had to crash land. We had no casualties, the pilot and the three passengers in there were unhurt, and they are all back in base. The helicopter itself has been recovered; in fact, it was recovered two days later and was towed to Maboka, and it has now been brought to the Lungi International Airport, where it is, and if you want to confirm, you can send anyone out there to check if it was shot down.

[Slatter] Have any Executive Outcomes members been killed in contact with RUF?



[Kargbo] No, no, none of them has been killed; none of them whatsoever.

[Slatter] Have they been on extensive missions with the Army? How frequently and how far do they go with the Army?

[Kargbo] Well, they haven't seen missions, mostly and... [Kargbo pauses] of course, they are open to danger and sometime even in training it's a bit dangerous in war situation. But nonetheless we had no deaths, none whatsoever, with Executive Outcomes personnel.

[Slatter] The spokesperson for the RUF, Faya Musa, was very specific with dates and places talking about Tonkolili, where the helicopter incident happened, but to you this is simply a crash [words indistinct] was a technical error?

[Kargbo] Exactly so, and of course, if it was shot down lots of people would have noticed that it wasn't just an ordinary crash.

[Slatter] Now, the RUF also talked about a meeting they have had, so they have had a rethink, a change of heart, and they are quite prepared to talk to Captain Valentine Strasser.

[Kargbo] Well, that's good.

[Slatter] Have you been contacted in any way?

[Kargbo] No, not yet.

[Slatter] They were suggesting various venues such as London. What does that sound like to you?

[Kargbo] Well, we've told them that we are willing to meet them anywhere in the world as long as it helps us in the search for peace in our country. If they have had a change of heart indeed, and it is just not another bogus claim, this will be a step in the right direction. But like it is, we have not been contacted yet. But then again we are willing to go to whatever venue they choose. We are not going hold our breath, of course, but if it is indeed a good claim, we are willing to follow it up. [end recording]

#### **Government Forces Capture 'Big' Rebel Base**

*AB0608193395 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 6 Aug 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Sierra Leone, there are reports emerging of recent fighting near the country's second city, Bo, in the south. The government is claiming some headway against the rebels, as we hear from our correspondent, Victor Sylver, in Freetown:

[Begin Sylver recording] According to national radio, troops from the Fifth Battalion based in Koribundu and from brigade headquarters in Bo, attacked a big rebel base at Pelewama, some 34 miles from Bo town itself. Eight rebels are said to have died in the attack, and 60 are reported to have drowned as they tried to swim across a river to safety. The base was apparently used as a training camp by the rebels, and state radio reported that some of the rebels were caught off guard while on master parade last Thursday [3 August] morning.

The government forces claim to have captured one key rebel commando, Julius Menjo, and a cripple who was believed to be the chief jujuman for the group. Among the women killed was a woman by the name of Jeneba, who was believed to be a commando who was seen in action in many operations in the south of the country. Government troops are also reported to have rescued more than 200 civilians who had been abducted by the rebels, and reports say that they are currently being screened by the authorities before being reunited with their communities.

Meanwhile, the death toll following rebels' attack on a food convoy last Wednesday at Magbosi appears to be on the increase. The latest estimate puts the death toll at between 20 and 40, with many of the dead crushed beyond recognition by convoy vehicles. Those who survived brief capture in the hands of the rebels say they were forced to carry looted items in an area that was thickly overgrown, before finally being released. One woman who was forced to carry two car batteries told me she could not believe her ears when one rebel commando told her they were going to release her, and were now willing to lay down their weapons and talk to the Strasser government as, apparently, they have been losing a lot of men at a fast rate since the government stepped up its operations. [end recording]

#### **RUF War Council Official on Activities, Peace**

*AB0608161095 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 5 Aug 95*

[From the "Focus of Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] We haven't heard much recently from Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels in Sierra Leone, perhaps because they have been getting a bloody nose from the Sierra Leone Army which, with the help of the South African soldiers of Executive Outcomes, has been launching offensives against the rebels on a number of fronts. But that hasn't prevented the rebels from staging very damaging ambushes on Army-escorted convoys between Freetown and Bo in southern Sierra Leone; and on the political front, the electoral process is getting under

way, and everybody has been wondering whether the rebels will at last agree to talks. Well, this afternoon Faya Musa, who claims to be a member of the RUF's War Council, called us up in Abidjan to make some complaints. Nick Slatter asked him first when he left Sierra Leone and arrived in Abidjan:

[Begin recording] [Musa] I left Sierra Leone three days ago.

[Slatter] And what's your position within the RUF?

[Musa] I am a member of the War Council.

[Slatter] So, when was the last time you saw Foday Sankoh?

[Musa] I saw Foday Sankoh last week.

[Slatter] And where was that?

[Musa] I saw him in Sierra Leone.

[Slatter] Could you be more specific?

[Musa] More specific than what?

[Slatter] Well, we'd like to know where he was.

[Musa] Yes, this is what I am saying. The man is still with his people in Sierra Leone.

[Slatter] Fine. So, what brings you out of Sierra Leone?

[Musa] I'm going to Dakar, but I have some information to pass to you.

[Slatter] And what's that?

[Musa] The Executive Outcomes from South Africa, who were sent Sierra Leone to take part in the civil conflict between the RUF and the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council], are being killed.

[Slatter] Can you give me some details?

[Musa] Yes, more than 20 of them have died now in all. It happened in ambushes. The first one happened on 6 June, and the last one, which has actually stopped their activities almost now, is the gunning down of the gunship which they use.

[Slatter] You claim to have shot down a helicopter gunship owned by the Executive Outcomes?

[Musa] Yes, it was used by the Executive Outcomes.

[Slatter] And when did this happen?

[Musa] It happened on 26 July.

[Slatter] And what were the circumstances? Who shot it down? How did you shoot it down?

[Musa] The helicopter gunship was looking for the position of our leader when it got itself in serious firing range, then it was shot down.

[Slatter] Any survivors?

[Musa] No.

[Slatter] Have you taken any prisoners so far from Executive Outcomes?

[Musa] No, no, no, no!

[Slatter] How do you know that the people you claim to have killed are actually from Executive Outcomes?

[Musa] Executive Outcomes, in the first place, is comprised of blacks and whites, and the people in question are blacks. [sentence as heard]

[Slatter] How do you know they are from the Executive Outcomes?

[Musa] They have their cards, their ID cards.

[Slatter] How can you prove these claims about the Executive Outcomes that you've made to me?

[Musa] The claims of their death?

[Slatter] Yes.

[Musa] That does not need to be proved beyond what I have told you.

[Slatter] Do Executive Outcomes worry you?

[Musa] No, no, no, no, they don't. They are not a match for us at all.

[Slatter] They are professional soldiers with some experience. Their expertise doesn't worry you?

[Musa] Their expertise does not worry us in any measure at all because, in fact, their presence in Sierra Leone has just increased the zeal in our boys to fight. As far as the RUF is concerned, if the Executive Outcomes want to continue, let them go ahead because we know that at military might we overpower them.

[Slatter] You attacked a convoy recently at Macboze. Why did you do that?

[Musa] Yes, this one was done to prove to the Executive Outcomes and the people they are helping, the NPRC, that our boys can hit at any time they want to hit. What we are saying here exactly is that just before this ambush, the leader had instructed the boys to dissolve all the ambushes, because the civilians in the provinces need food and so on, but the NPRC treated this as a military victory over the RUF. So, for us to prove to them that we can hit at any time, the ambushes had to be reestablished.

[Slatter] Do you not think that Sierra Leoneans are just bored with this war, they have had enough of this killing

and this fighting, and that they really want you to stop what you are doing?

[Musa] Everybody is bored. Even myself, I am bored with this fighting. So, that is why we say we now ask for peace through dialogue. We now ask for peace through dialogue. Everybody is bored, that is very true.

[Slatter] So, if Captain Strasser said to you, come to Freetown and talk, you'd come?

[Musa] Capt. Strasser cannot invite us to Freetown for a discussion. He cannot.

[Slatter] Where would you talk to him?

[Musa] We will talk to him in any neutral place.

[Slatter] Name a place... [Slatter pauses] Abidjan?

[Musa] No, no, no no, not Abidjan. We may meet in London.

[Slatter] So what are you actually going to do? What is the RUF's aim now? Are you going to carry on this fighting, or do you really want to talk to someone?

[Musa] We don't want to carry out the fighting, we really want to talk to someone. In fact, I am just coming from a War Council meeting discussing the issue of talking to someone.

[Slatter] And what was said at the War Council?

[Musa] It was decided that we accept invitations to talk to people.

[Slatter] Who was at the War Council? Was Foday Sankoh there?

[Musa] Foday Sankoh is not a member of the War Council. He was not there.

[Slatter] So, it hasn't got his blessing, this new idea to talk to someone?

[Musa] The new idea has his blessing, but he is not a member of the War Council, please, get that clearly. Foday Sankoh is just one among equals, he listens to us.

[Slatter] And does he agree, is he prepared to go and talk to someone?

[Musa] No, no, he's ready.

[Slatter] Because people say all he wants is ultimate power. He will not have and accept anything less than that.

[Musa, laughing] No, that is not true. Foday Sankoh is not a dictator. You see, power in Sierra Leone belongs to the Sierra Leoneans, and Foday Sankoh is not fighting for that. He is not fighting to have himself imposed on Sierra Leoneans at all. [end recording]



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